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"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICUI."

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EDITED BY THE PROFESSORS OF THE MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

SELECTED.

No other than the Christian will answer the purpose for which religion is desirable.

It has been proved in the former section, that it is necessary to have some religion. We are already in possession of Christianity, which, by the confession of deists themselves, answers many valuable purposes. It behoves us, therefore, to consider well what we are likely to obtain by the exchange, if we should relinquish it. If any man can show a better religion, and founded on better evidences, we ought, in that event, to give it up willingly, but if this cannot be done, then surely it is not reasonable to part with a certain good, without receiving an equivalent, in its place. This would be, as if some persons sailing on the ocean, in a vessel which carried them prosperously, should determine to abandon it, without knowing that there was any other to receive them, merely because some of the passengers, pretending to skill, suggested that it was leaky, and would sooner or later founder.

Let the enemies of Christianity tell us plainly what their aim is, and what they design to substitute in the place of the Bible. This, however, they are unable to perform; and yet they would have us consent to give up our dearest hope without knowing what we are to receive, or whether we are to receive any thing, to compensate for the loss.

This is a point of vital importance, and demands our most serious attention. If it is really intended to substitute some other religion in the place of Christianity, we ought certainly, before we make the exchange, to have the opportunity of examining its claims, that we may know whether it will be likely to answer the purposes for which religion is wanted. To bring this subject fairly into view, let us take a survey of the world, and enquire what it has to propose for our selection, if we should renounce Christianity.

There are only three things, in that event, between which we must choose. The first, to adopt something of the existing, or some of the exploded systems of Paganism: the second, to accept the Koran instead of the Bible; and the third to embrace Natural Religion, or pure deism.

Few men have had the effrontery to propose a return to Paganism: yet even this has not been too extravagant for some, whose names stand high as men of literature. The learned Gibbon has not, that I recollect, expressed his opinion, on this subject explicitly; but it may be fairly inferred, from many things in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, that he deeply regretted the subversion of the old Pagan system, and that the progress of Christianity was far from affording him any pleasure.

But though he makes it sufficiently manifest, that, could his wishes have governed past events, the old system would never have been dis-

turbed, Christianity never have had a footing; yet we cannot say, whether he would have had the temples rebuilt and the Pagan rites restored. It is difficult to tell what he wished to accomplish, by his opposition to Christianity; or whether he had any definite view, other than to manifest his hatred to the Gospel and its Author.

Taylor, the learned translator of Plato, openly avowed his predilection for the religion of the Athenian philosopher, and his wish that it might be revived; and speaks contemptuously of Christianity, in comparison with Platonism; but he never could have supposed that to be a suitable religion for the bulk of men, which had not the least influence upon them, while the philosopher lived. This, then, would be no substitute for Christianity; for under its benign influence, even the poor have the Gospel preached unto them. But I have no doubt, that, if the truth could be ascertained, we would find, that this sublime genius derived some of his best ideas directly or indirectly, from the Scriptures; and that if he had lived under the light of the Gospel, he never would have spoken of it as his translator has done.

In the time of the revolution in France, after some trial had been made of having no religion, D'Aubermil proposed a new religion, in imitation of the ancient Persians. His plan was to have the Deity represented by a perpetual fire, and offerings made to him, of fruits, oil, and salt; and libations poured out to the four elements. It was prescribed that worship should be celebrated in the temple daily, that every ninth day should be a sabbath, and that on certain festivals, all ages should unite in dances. A few fanatics in Paris, and elsewhere, actually adopted this new religion, but they were unable to attract any notice, and in a little time sunk into merited oblivion.

It has been common enough to set up the Mohammedan religion, in a sort of rival comparison with Christianity, but I do not know that any have gone so far as to prefer the Koran to the Bible; except those few miserable apostates, who, after being long "tossed about with every wind of doctrine," at length threw themselves into the arms of the Arabian impostor. How far this religion will bear comparison with Christianity, will be seen in the sequel.

Deism or Natural Religion, is then, the only hope of the world, if the Christian religion be rejected. To this our attention shall now be turned. The first English Deists extolled Natural Religion to the skies, as a system which contained all that man had any need to know; as being simple and intelligible to the meanest capacity. But strange to tell, scarcely any two of them agreed, as to what Natural Religion is; and the same discordance has existed among their successors. They are not agreed even in those points, which are most essential in religion; and most necessary to be settled, before any religious worship can be instituted. They differ on such points as these; whether there is any intrinsic difference between right and wrong; whether God pays any regard to the affairs of man; whether the soul is immortal; whether prayer is proper and useful; and whether any external rites of worship are necessary.

Mixture for Silvering Looking Glasses.—Two parts of mercury are to be dissolved with three of lead, and the mixture then poured upon glass, which has been previously polished and heated. This composition is found to adhere to the glass with great firmness and to cast a very pure reflection. Care must be taken to separate from the amalgam the coat of oxide formed during its fusion.—*London Journal of Arts and*

BURIED ALIVE.

Philadelphia Sep. 8. 1828—One day last week, a most unpleasant occurrence took place at the Union Burial Ground on Prince-str. near 5th in Southwark. A young woman, about 19 years of age having, as it was supposed, died suddenly of cramp in the stomach, the night before, was brought to be interred; after the relatives and friends who attended the funeral had left the ground, the person filling up the grave, when he had thrown several shovels full of earth upon the coffin, heard a deep groan proceeding from the grave—he immediately obtained assistance, got the coffin out of the grave and opened it, when it appeared that the young woman had turned completely on her side, and blood was issuing from her mouth and nostrils, medical aid was procured as soon as possible, but without avail, as it appeared that life was extinct.—This most unfortunate instance of premature interment, should be a warning against too early a burial in any case where death is sudden, or only preceded by a short illness. It is to be feared that too many instances of this kind occur that are never discovered.—*Poulsons Daily Advertiser.*

PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The present appears to be quite an age of novelties and innovations, both in morals and physics. Our city is overrun with bold, and perhaps in some instances, impudent nostrum venders, who either for the love of notoriety or of money, are declaiming against the errors of mankind, and insisting that their own favourite systems should no longer be neglected.

One calls out to the sick, the lame, and the blind, "lo here is health and long life—lobelia, red pepper and steam," are infalible in the cure of all bodily maladies."

Another points out the tenets of

fortune, and declares that "the only certain and speedy way to wealth is by the purchase of tickets in lotteries."

A third raves against individual wealth, calls loudly for a 'community of property,' and maintains most stoutly, that "man is the creature of circumstances" and "capable of attaining perfectability."

A fourth proposes to substitute time as a circulating medium, and to abolish the use of the "precious metals."

A fifth, with the siren strains of eloquence, ridicules the institution of marriage, laughs at those who tamely acknowledge its bonds, and declares that there is no obligation human or divine, that should bind those together who prefer a separation.

A sixth cries "away with the volume of inspiration, its precepts, and its divine institutions:—it is but the device of man, and should no longer usurp the place of the great book of nature."

Such are a few of the novelties of the day, which in a laudable spirit of innovation, are loudly proclaimed in the high-ways and bye-ways of our city.

Now all these may be most convincing evidences of the advance of knowledge, and progress of truth, and the increasing purity of morals: but, as we happen to be a little old fashioned in our notions, as well as somewhat skeptical in regard to certain things, we are not entirely convinced that such is the fact.—On the contrary, we incline to the opinion, that *medical skill and experience* might increase the virtues of *lobelia* and the *steam bath*—that an *honest occupation*, steadily pursued, is a better and more certain road to wealth than a *lottery-gaming office*;—that *gold and silver* are quite as convenient as *time notes* for a circulating medium;—that the wayward path of life will be as profusely spread by one as by twenty wiles; and that the *good old book* called the

bible, is a safer guide for the present and will be found a more consoling one in the hour of death, than the "great volume of nature." *Cin. Chron.*

From the Massachusetts Journal.
THE SHIPWRECKED WANDERER.
Concluded.

It is here necessary to remark, that there was a great number of Irish on board the *Rob-Roy*, who were, as usual, coming to this country for employment. Mr. Bradlee being a liberal, was of course a friend to these oppressed people—and his widow, cherishing his slightest opinions with a fond reverence so natural to a bereaved woman, had ordered a large supply of provisions and of little comforts for those who should happen to be sick during the voyage. These things she often carried to their cabin herself, and frequently expressed to the captain her anxiety that they should have every thing that was necessary and convenient.

The gratitude of these poor creatures was almost unbounded—they absolutely worshipped her and her children! Those of them who were saved, were perpetually around the door of her Canadian host, inquiring whether she was well, whether she had her reason, and whether there was anything a poor Irishman could do to serve her. Her reply to these inquiries constantly was, she thanked them, but there was now nothing to be done for her. At last an Irishman asked if there was nothing he could do for her in New-England, where he was going by the new route through the woods. Her imagination was instantly kindled—"New-Haven is in New-England," thought she, "and I shall see my son." Her host and hostess said every thing it was possible to say, to persuade her to desist from her purpose; but she had all the obstinacy and energy of insanity, and no earthly power could detain her. Her host told her he would see her on board a vessel un-

der the care of those who would not lose sight of her till she reached New-Haven, if she would give up the design of going through the woods; but the allusion to a vessel made her lips turn pale, and she would hold her temples and shriek.

Finding all entreaties useless, her kind Canadian host furnished her with coarse clothes, and strong shoes, suitable for travelling in the wilderness.—Mrs. Bradlee's account of her journey through the woods, with these Irish men, women, and children, is very interesting.—Nothing but their respect could equal their kindness and attention. When their companion was weary, or when a stream was to be crossed, they would make a palanquin of boughs and carry her; and when the insects were troublesome they would keep green boughs waving around her. In this manner she came through the woods, treated with as much tenderness and respect as if she had been a beloved queen. But grateful as she felt for these services, her sense of propriety taught her, that travelling Irishmen were improper companions to be seen with her; and as soon as they came to settlements, she told them it would be better for them to separate; at the same time, assuring them she would remember their kindness until her dying day.

How long she had been wandering when she first attracted the attention in Norridgewock, is uncertain. From her complaint of suffering from the heat, as she passed through the woods it must have been several months. She had sometimes been seen above Norridgewock, and sometimes below it. She said all she recollected was that she frequently *waked up* and found herself bathing her head by the side of some stream. Probably, the bewildered creature had wandered back and forth, without knowing where she was going, and when the water cooled the raging fire in her brain, she thought she

had just awaked.—Many who saw her, and heard her talk, were convinced she was no impostor. The deadly paleness and sudden phrenzy, which all allusions to the water occasioned, the burst of tears when the young children of the family attempted to caress her; the piercing shriek she uttered when one of the little children appeared in a little blue gown which she said was very much like the one she had clasped to her heart, when she had clasped her infant—all proved the distressing tale was true. Casual remarks and accidental associations, which no impostor can counterfeit, were in good keeping with her story. She described La Grange, which she said she had twice visited; a circumstance very likely to be true, considering her husband's politics; she showed she was no American, by asking whether the "penny post" had got in; she never boasted of her former wealth, but her habits and tastes were all those of one used to the elegancies and luxuries of refined life.

Once, when she saw an elegant grey horse pass by, she observed, "that is a fine animal, he looks so much like the Arabian Greys they take so much pride in, in England." When asked if her family owned any of that breed, she replied, "we had six of the most beautiful creatures I ever looked upon, they were trained so well, that, at a whistle from the coachman, they would all take their places, ready for the harness." While combing her hair, one day, she said to the hostess, "my side-combs are sadly broken. Did you ever see gold side-combs." On being answered in the negative, she added, "we have elegant ones in England. Sir John gave me a pair of beauties." "Who is Sir John?" inquired the hostess. "Oh, I forgot you would not know whom I meant. He is Sir John Johnstone, of Montreal, son of Sir John Johnstone, who gave his name to a town in New-

York. A church and mansion house he built are still in tolerable repair. My husband went to see them when he was in America, on account of the friendship existing between the Johnstone family and ours. Young Sir John has a son in the 99th regiment of his majesty's troops—My brother sent letters to Sir John Johnstone by me." "It is a pity you did not send to him when you were in Quebec," said her hostess. "It is a great pity, indeed," she observed, "but I did not remember any thing about him then; the gold combs brought him to my mind." She said Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New-York, was her cousin on her mother's side; her name having been Bowring—She objected writing to him until she could reach New-Haven where her husband had left all the funds he had with him in this country; when urged to do it, however, she did not shrink from it—but wrote a plain statement of her distressing shipwreck. Her letter was enclosed in one from her host, begging to be informed whether such people as she talked of, lived in the places mentioned, and asking a multitude of minute questions, likely to throw light on the affair. Another letter was written to the Postmaster, in New-Haven, Connecticut, in hopes of obtaining information concerning James Townsend.

Both these letters remained for a long time unanswered. In the mean time, her friends were laughed at by some, for taking such interest in a common vagabond; but those who most observed her manners, and talk, in the hours of rationality, believed her story true. She spoke of the former President Wheelock, as having been one of her father's correspondents; and related several domestic details she had read in his letters. When told that the wife of President Allen, of Brunswick, was the daughter of President Wheelock, she expressed a wish to see

her, in hopes she had some of her father's letters. Her hostess accompanied her to Brunswick, for this purpose. Mrs. Allen had none of the letters, but she recollected Bowring of London, as one of her father's friends; and when asked concerning the domestic details of the family, which Mrs. Bradlee had related, she said they were strictly true. President Allen also knew a Sir John Johnstone of Montreal, descended from old Sir Johnstone.

During the time all this was happening, the wretched mother was with great difficulty restrained from her wanderings; New-Haven and her boy were the only ideas that kept constant possession of her shattered mind; and at times she was like a chained wild creature, straining to be off. Once she made her escape, but was overtaken a few hours after, and persuaded to return. During this short absence, her hostess observed a small bunch under the carpet near her bed-side; and on removing it found it to be the little blue robe she had grasped at the time of the shipwreck. It was very dirty, and retained offensive marks of the child's sea-sickness. When the wanderer was brought back, her joy was great at finding the robe she thought she had lost. She was very averse to having it washed and the proposal seemed to distress her exceedingly; after a few days she observed, "It is just as the little creature last wore it—if it must be washed for decency's sake, I wish it might be done without my knowledge."

Answers to the letters did not arrive; and the will of the maniac was no longer to be controlled. Comfortably dressed and furnished with money, and letters to the British Vice Consul in Portland, she recommenced her journey. A very rational letter from her to her hostess, announced the kind reception she met from Mr. Sherwood, the British Vice

Consul at Portland; and a polite letter from that gentleman expressed gratitude for her kindness to a distressed country woman,—a conviction of the truth of her story, and a perfect recollection of the circumstances of the shipwreck, to which she alluded. Another letter from Mrs. Bradlee, dated Boston, spoke of the kindness of several English people in that place, and her intention to go to New-Haven immediately. This is the last that has been heard of her. After her departure, a letter from the postmaster in New-Haven was received, in which the writer apologized for his silence, by stating he had been a long time absent. The amount of his letter was, that he knew of no gentleman by the name of James Townsend in that place. About the same time a letter was received from James Buchanan, Esq. of New-York. It was very cold and laconic; answered no questions; disclaimed relationship with any person by the name of Mrs. Bradlee; said the woman was delirious, and should be put in an hospital.

No one knows what has become of this interesting wanderer. Perhaps when she arrived at New-Haven, and found her pursuit hopeless, the little light in her mind was extinguished forever! If her story be an imposition, it does not *seem* like it. There are five or six New-Havens in the United States. If James Townsend resides in any one of them, we trust he will lose no time in making these circumstances known to William Augustus Bowring, London, provided there is such a person to be found.

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

The following description of the place where rests the remains of the sage of Monticello, will be gratifying to the lovers of American Independence.

"I ascended the winding road, which

leads from Charlottesville to Monticello, the path leads to a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain, to the farm and the grave of Jefferson. On entering the gate which opens directly into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand and nearly unlimited view opens to the thickly wooded hills and fertile vallies, which stretch out on either side. The University, with its dome, porticoes and colonnade, looks like a fair city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness, and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into it the front door opens. The apartments are neatly finished and embellished with statues, busts, portraits and natural curiosities. The grounds and out-houses have been neglected—Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by the cares attendant on the superintendence of the University, which, when in health, he visited daily since its erection commenced.

At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the visitor sees a square enclosed, surrounded by a low, unmortgaged stone wall, which he enters by a neat wooden gate. This is the family burial ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs, and only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher. When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which is to cover it. May it ever continue, like Washington's, without any adventitious attractions of conspicuousness; for when we or our posterity, need any

other memento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscription on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to consecrate their remembrance in the hearts of our citizens, no epitaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them.

JAMES MONROE.

We have been more than a little mortified at seeing the name of Mr. Monroe, the venerable Ex-President, gazetted in a list of supposed candidates for the vacant Postmastership of the City of New York.—The office is a respectable one, it is true; but it is not of that character, which requires a long life of public service and severe discipline to qualify one to fill it. If Mr. Monroe would accept an office from his country, the Administration would; we are sure, be proud to avail itself of his talents and experience, in some station more congenial to the pursuits and studies of his past life, than the dry drudgery of a City Post Office. The nation would be honoured for instance, in being represented by him near any one of the most important foreign Powers. In such a station as that, moreover, he might be able to render his country most important services.—*Nat. Intel.*

AFRICAN COLONY.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have appointed Dr. Richard Randall, a highly respectable member of the Board, Colonial Agent, and that he accepts the appointment with the intention of proceeding forth with to Liberia to assume the administration of its Government.

We consider it a most auspicious circumstance, for the continued prosperity of the colony, and the success of the noble object of the Society, that the Managers have been able to obtain the services of a gentleman so

respectable, and every way so well qualified for the important trust, as Dr. Randall; and we congratulate the friends of the Society every where, that so able a successor has been so early obtained to supply the place of the late lamented Agent.

Nat. Incl.

TURKISH CIVILIZATION.

It is admitted that the Turks of the present day, are inferior in science and industry to the French, English, and Germans: but we believe they are equal to their antagonists. We believe that it is the civil policy of a nation, a wise system of laws securing life, liberty, and property, that makes a people industrious and happy.

That the Mahomedans are capable of excelling in civilization, we have but to refer to historic fact. In the year 755 Abdalrahman I. established his throne at Cordova. This prince encouraged agriculture, commerce, and the arts. His successors continued to magnify the glory, the splendor, the elegance, and literature of Cordova. Under the second, Alkaham, the birth place of the Senecas and the Lucans re-asserted its literary fame. This prince collected into the royal library, the incredible number of 600,000 volumes. The reign of Abdalrahman III. was the zenith of glory for the house of Om-mijah, and the kingdom of Cordova: he reigned from 912 to 961, eighty large cities, three hundred towns, and twelve thousand villages obeyed his sway; the city of Cordova contained 600 mosques, 900 baths, and 200,000 houses. While the rest of Europe was sunk in ignorance, barbarism and misery, the glory of the kingdom of Cordova, based on the wise administration of several successive princes, shone with meridian splendor upwards of 200 years.

The city of Grenada, which had belonged to the dominions of the Kings of Cordova, became the capital of a

new empire in 1235. This city was the last bulwark of the Moors in Spain; in 1491, and 92, when it surrendered to the Catholic King Ferdinand the V. and his Queen Isabella, its circumference was three leagues; 70,000 houses, and 400,000 inhabitants were inclosed in its walls: its ramparts were defended by 1030 towers, and 100,000 men; it carried on a great trade and was famous for manufactures of cloths, stuffs, and silks, while the people of the country excelled in agriculture. It was the Moors who introduced into Europe, the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, the sugar cane, rice and cotton; also the manufacture of silk, paper and gun-powder. After its conquest the fertility and wealth of Grenada passed away, and poverty, indolence, and misery followed.

We therefore repeat, that it is the wisdom of rulers, the policy, and laws of a nation, that makes her people multiply, rise in grandeur, and become industrious and happy.

COMMERCE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The shores of this great inland sea were among the earliest that history records as cultivated and civilized. This precedence they owed as much to their natural fertility, as to the facility of navigation afforded by that great inlet of the ocean. Considered in all points of view, the coasts of the Mediterranean comprise perhaps the region the most favourable, on the whole, of any in the world, to population and wealth. Whenever they have enjoyed government, even moderately good, their natural advantages have pushed them to a high degree of prosperity. Egypt, Tyre, Cyrene, Carthage; the ancient republics of Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and Sicily; the modern ones of Venice Florence and Genoa; are examples of this. Yet such is the influence of a bad government, that there is not

at this day a country chiefly bordering on that sea, that does not fall far behind in the general scale of European industry and wealth.

If the humane, in the possible destruction of Turkish power in a part of these countries, foresee some melioration in the condition of a part of their race, the merchant will not be without his advantage in the probable extension of commerce. It is not easy to say how greatly this would be augmented by regular government, and laws protective of property, in regions so singularly favoured in climate, soil, and variety of production. Constantinople, from its position already a grand entrepot, even under a Turkish administration, and the centre of a vast trade both by sea and over land, would become a residence truly imperial. It is a curious subject of speculation, if circumstances had allowed Peter the Great to push his conquests on his southern instead of his northern neighbours, and instead of founding his city of palaces in the marshes of Neva, to have occupied the city of Constantine on the magnificent Bosphorus—what vaster acquisitions would have aggrandized his successors, and what sensible changes would have occurred in the condition of one of the most interesting parts of the globe. From all appearances, we are likely to see, in this generation, some revival of the ancient magnificence which followed the successors of Cæsar to the Thracian Bosphorus, and the harbour of the "Golden Horn." Rome has been the seat of two empires, the most extensive that have ever existed, a military and religious one, Constantinople, which has already been the seat of two, may become the residence of a third.

The writers in some of the newspapers denominate the late turn-out in Yale College, "the stomach rebellion."

STEAM COACH.

It appears by a statement in one of the late London papers that Mr. Gurney has completely succeeded in making his steam-coach, and that at a recent trial of the machine in front of the Regent's park, its progress was estimated at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and, where the rain had not rendered the gravel extremely heavy at no less than than fourteen miles, a degree of speed beyond which few persons will be anxious to go in any vehicle. From the late improvements by Mr. Gurney, with the view of producing a uniform supply of water to the boiler, (or rather, the steam generating pipes,) and also in order to produce a regular blower or current of air through the fire chamber, the difficulties which maintain an adequate supply of steam, appear to be completely obviated.

The arrangement by which the supply of water to the steam pipes is effected, is considered among the most curious and beautiful specimens of ingenuity in the application of steam, and the difficulty of bringing the carriage to a shape suitable for passengers and facility of travelling required the utmost exertions of ingenuity to overcome.

The uniform speed of the carriage is estimated at eleven miles an hour, at the discretion of those who conduct it, and there seems to be little doubt but that this invention will ultimately supersede the use of horses in a great measure upon all roads that are not remarkably rough and very difficult in the ascent.

Balt. Gaz.

It is said the old Queen of Portugal, whose genius inspires her son, Don Miguel, assured a British diplomatist not many months ago, that she would die happy if she could reign in Portugal for a single fortnight; but in that fortnight, heads would fall!

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The shores of this great inland sea were among the earliest that history records as cultivated and civilized. This precedence they owed as much to their natural fertility, as to the facility of navigation afforded by that great inlet of the ocean. Considered in all points of view, the coasts of the Mediterranean comprise perhaps the region the most favourable, on the whole, of any in the world, to population and wealth. Whenever they have enjoyed government, even moderately good, their natural advantages have pushed them to a high degree of prosperity. Egypt, Tyre, Cyrene, Carthage; the ancient republics of Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and Sicily; the modern ones of Venice, Florence and Genoa; are examples of this. Yet such is the influence of a bad government, that there is not

at this day a country chiefly bordering on that sea, that does not fall far behind in the general scale of European industry and wealth.

If the humane, in the possible destruction of Turkish power in a part of these countries, foresee some melioration in the condition of a part of their race, the merchant will not be without his advantage in the probable extension of commerce. It is not easy to say how greatly this would be augmented by regular government, and laws protective of property, in regions so singularly favoured in climate, soil, and variety of production. Constantinople, from its position already a grand entrepot, even under a Turkish administration, and the centre of a vast trade both by sea and over land, would become a residence truly imperial. It is a curious subject of speculation, if circumstances had allowed Peter the Great to push his conquests on his southern instead of his northern neighbours, and instead of founding his city of palaces in the marshes of Neva, to have occupied the city of Constantine on the magnificent Bosphorus—what vaster acquisitions would have aggrandized his successors, and what sensible changes would have occurred in the condition of one of the most interesting parts of the globe. From all appearances, we are likely to see, in this generation, some revival of the ancient magnificence which followed the successors of Cæsar to the Thracian Bosphorus, and the harbour of the "Golden Horn." Rome has been the seat of two empires, the most extensive that have ever existed, a military and religious one, Constantinople, which has already been the seat of two, may become the residence of a third.

The writers in some of the newspapers denominate the late turn-out in Yale College, "the stomach rebellion."

STEAM COACH.

It appears by a statement in one of the late London papers that Mr. Gurney has completely succeeded in making his steam-coach, and that at a recent trial of the machine in front of the Regent's park, its progress was estimated at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and, where the rain had not rendered the gravel extremely heavy at no less than fourteen miles, a degree of speed beyond which few persons will be anxious to go in any vehicle. From the late improvements by Mr. Gurney, with the view of producing a uniform supply of water to the boiler, (or rather, the steam generating pipes,) and also in order to produce a regular *blower* or current of air through the fire chamber, the difficulties which maintain an adequate supply of steam, appear to be completely obviated.

The arrangement by which the supply of water to the steam pipes is effected, is considered among the most curious and beautiful specimens of ingenuity in the application of steam, and the difficulty of bringing the carriage to a shape suitable for passengers and facility of travelling required the utmost exertions of ingenuity to overcome.

The uniform speed of the carriage is estimated at eleven miles an hour, at the discretion of those who conduct it, and there seems to be little doubt but that this invention will ultimately supersede the use of horses in a great measure upon all roads that are not remarkably rough and very difficult in the ascent.

Balt. Gaz.

It is said the old Queen of Portugal, whose genius inspires her son, Don Miguel, assured a British diplomatist not many months ago, that she would die happy if she could reign in Portugal for a single fortnight; but in that fortnight, heads would fall!

BALLOONING.

Mr. Green ascended at London, with a poney placed in the car attached to his balloon, on the back of which he mounted, and descended without accident. The weight that was carried up was 996 lbs.—viz. car, cables, ballast, &c. 508—weight of the poney 250, of himself 148. he rose to the height of a mile and a quarter—when he met with a fall of snow, descending it was rain, but low or still there was neither snow nor rain.

Mr. ROBERTSON lately made an attempt to ascend at Castle Garden, New York—but the balloon struck the flag staff, and became entangled and torn, and Mr. R. cast out of his seat, was for a considerable time suspended with his head hanging down, then at the height of 70 feet! When the agony of the spectators was at its utmost he recovered himself, and descended partly by the halyards of the staff which he luckily caught, and partly by falling, being received by persons who broke the force of his fall.

A FAT BIRTH.

The annual income of the archbishop of Canterbury, who lately died in England, was no less than £25,000 sterling, or \$111,000.

[This is equal to the compensation that we allow to our president and vice president, the four secretaries of the great departments, the post-master general, the chief justice, and the six associate judges of the supreme court, and the support of our minister at London into the bargain. The bishop of London succeeds to this golden manger of "the church."]

The hon. William C. Jarvis, late speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed as an Inspector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown, in the place of Amasa Penniman, dec.

MR. OBREGON.

It ought to be mentioned, perhaps, for record, that this gentleman, late minister from Mexico, came to his death at Washington, by suspending himself from a lamp iron, in the passage of his dwelling, in a fit of insanity. He was a man of amiable manners and great worth.

THE LITERARY REGISTER.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1828.

The accumulation of interesting Foreign matter has crowded out the original articles prepared for this No.

The crops are believed to have failed in England, and her dependencies, to a considerable extent.—This may perhaps affect the price of bread-stuffs in this country, as also John Bull's restrictions on the importations of Grain from America.—Nothing brings John to his senses so quick as a hungry belly.

A Reverend gentleman, in the neighborhood of Dayton, we observe, has lately advertised his services as a priest of Hymen.—He is no doubt a friend to *internal* improvements and *domestic* economy; if we may judge from the character of his tasteful advertisement. We were at first somewhat puzzled to make out, on what principle he, in his *manifesto*, ventured to group *rags* and *matrimony*, offering the highest price for the one, and proffering his services at the lowest price in the other.—A little reflection however, and recourse to our metaphysical enable us to account for it on the principle of *association*. From his very moderate terms (as the business had been unusually brisk of late in Montgomery) we presume he intends chiefly to accommodate the *poorer class*, and will be content with the character, which in Scotland is quaintly denominated "a buckle beggar"—Query—If rags be worth 4 cts. per pound, for how many pounds will Mr. Slider perform a marriage ceremony at a distance of five miles from home?

To a person who has never witnessed it, the tide of emigration to the west which sets in regularly every fall would be incre-

dible. The Indiana Journal says that from 25 to 30 families pass through Indianapolis daily, on their way to the Wabash and other western settlements in the state.—We have not had an opportunity of counting the average number of families that pass through this place daily; but it really seems to us that from morning till night “moving waggons” are hardly out of sight. They form an almost continuous line with their waggons, their stock, and their children, jogging along at their leisure with great cheerfulness.—To us this is a pleasing spectacle—some are removing, to procure larger holdings of land; that they may be able to settle their children around them. Some because they happened to be in a disagreeable neighbourhood, where they formerly resided. Others have been unsuccessful in their former enterprise, and failed in getting possession of a freehold estate. But they are not to be disheartened by one failure. Like true Americans, they will persevere until they shall finally succeed.

We shall presently have the pleasure of seeing some of those who now help to swell this rolling stream of emigration, occupying the seat of magistrates, discharging the duties of attorneys and performing the functions of judges and legislators, with honour to themselves and advantage to their country. Identifying their interests with those of their growing country, they become intimately acquainted with all its laws, its relations and prospects; because they are there upon the spot, and could not, if they would, remain ignorant of what is transpiring around them. Thus with less education, and less general information than the inhabitants of older countries, whose business and relations are more complicated—they are better qualified to discharge all the duties of public functionaries, because they are more intimately concerned, and consequently, (for who neglects his own interests?) more thoroughly acquainted with all that is necessary to promote the interests of the community. And it is this which so much puzzles and scandalizes our neighbors over the great waters; to account for orators and statesmen springing from amongst the shades of the forests; and to see men who, but a few years before, owing to the disadvantage of local circumstances, were, in no manner

distinguished, taking their stand amongst the first in society, and even with their own “mighty minds” in literature and the arts, and far surpassing them in their acquaintance with the science of Government.—There was much truth as well as some ill nature in Cooper’s remark that ‘none but an American knew any thing about Republics.’

POLITICAL HISTORY.—Many papers are now passing through the press that belong to the political history of our country, but they are so intimately connected with the approaching election for president that we cannot venture upon the insertion of many articles which at other times would have a record in this paper. As our rule is to give both sides, we have been led into several subjects that should have been avoided, if we could have foreseen the length to which they have proceeded. We had much to do with the two great struggles of parties, from 1797 to 1804, and from 1805 to 1815, and are glad that we are not so engaged in this, more severe and ruthless than either of the others—and, we must say, derogatory to our country, and detrimental to its free institutions and the rights of suffrage, with a more general grossness of assault upon distinguished individuals, than we ever before witnessed. As we have often before, and in years past observed, the character of our public men, of whatever political party they may be, is a national property—being a young nation our stock of such property is so very small that we cannot afford to loose any portion of it; and we think that both parties to the present contest will regret the lengths to which they have proceeded, on the mutual goadings of each other.—Niles.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—The following are the chief things contained in a great mass of matter—speculations and facts, received by the late arrivals—London papers of the 22d August, having reached New York.

A French army of about 10,000 men had left Toulon for the Morea. Whether France intends to retain that strong and interesting section of the country, as her share of the spoils of the Sultan, we know not—but we think that some divisions are intended. A part of Greece to the Greeks, the Morea to France, the Islands to Britain, and the balance of the Empire in Europe to Russia, except that a slice of Turkey may be given to satisfy Austria.

The Russians were receiving powerful reinforcements—300,000 men were assembled within the space of 80 leagues. The Turks, it was thought, would make a grand stand at Chumla, with 120,000 men, near

to which the army under Nicholas, himself had arrived. We must wait further news, with merely saying that, thus far, the Russians, if they have not advanced so rapidly as was expected, because of the natural difficulties of the country through which they had to pass have advanced steadily, and with every appearance of accomplishing their object.

The great manufactory of gunpowder at St. Stephano, has exploded and killed 600 Turks and 200 Jews. This is a serious loss—but the Sultan has decreed that certain rich Greeks, &c. should indemnify it! Tubisond has probably been taken by the Russians, at which was the Turkish magazine of copper, said to be worth 80 millions of piastres. Ibrahim Pacha, it seems, is to evacuate Morea, which will be occupied by France.

The Russian squadron for the Mediterranean, being injured in a storm, has put back to England to refit.

Much difficulty attends the requisitions for supplies of men and money in Turkey, from the great apathy in the Turks relying, on fate. The Greeks whether yet in the power of the Musselmans or otherwise, appear to be in a most wretched state of poverty and privation.

Piracies are nearly suppressed in the Archipelago.—Our ship, the Warren, Capt. Kearney, has had much to do in this. Our whole squadron is in fine order, and active in its movements.

There is much said about negotiations as to Turkey, meetings of ministers, &c. a general war and the preservation of peace, &c. which we do not think it useful to pay any attention to just now. We must soon have something more than speculation.

Mr. Peel has not resigned: It is reported that Earl Grey will join the British Cabinet. Much is said about the weather and the crops—but the real state of the latter does not appear.

The accounts of the weather, and the harvest, (taken from London and Liverpool papers of the 25th and 26th ult.) are much more favourable, and it is said there will be an average crop excepting Scotland.

The London Sun of the 2d ult. says "There will be a general war in Europe before Christmas, England avoids the struggle for the present, but will eventually be dragged in with an expense greater in proportion to the delay which she evinces in asserting her trustation, and assuming an attitude becoming her moral power and national glory."

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool on the 21st. having Mr. Barbourour, new Minister, aboard. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, had waited upon him to congratulate him on his arrival in England and invited him to partake of a dinner. Mr. B. expressed himself gratified by the compliment, but stated that his early departure for London would prevent his accepting the invitation.

There is no later official intelligence from the East. The Courier of the 23d complains that they are 10 days in arrears as to news from the Danube.

RUSSIA.—It is stated from Brussels, August 22d, that news from the Russian army in Turkey had been received from the 23d to the 27th of July.

"The head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the second corps of the army, were, on the 26th, in the camp near the village of Butaktyk, not far from the Schumla. On the same day, they were removed to the heights which the advanced posts of the seven corps had occupied in the battle of the 20th. We were then within cannon-shot of the fortress. The enemy does not make any resistance.

"Lieut. Nozakow reports, that on the 20th the Turks attacked the right wing of the corps besieging Varna, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

"Admiral Griegie reports, that he has arrived off Manrali with the squadron under his command, having on board his third brigade of the seventh division of infantry and that he was proceeding to Varna.

"General Roth, commanding the 6th corps of infantry, arrived on the 21st July near Silistria, at the distance of six wersts (four English miles) from the fortress. He fell in with 4,000 horse, who were immediately attacked and driven back, with the loss of 200 killed, and a great number wounded. Our troops invested Silistria on the 21st the garrison has been increased to 22,000 exclusive of the armed inhabitants. Major General Zyrora, commanding the troops of the Don, who was detached on the 25th to Bazaprud, announces that he found in that town 150 of the enemy, of which 40 were killed and the others were driven out of the place."

Under date of Paris, Aug. 22, we find the following:—

"The German Journal gives no positive and direct information from the theatre of war. A Nuremberg Gazette says, that the partizans of the Turks at Vienna, affirm, not only that Schumla has not been taken, but that the Grand Duke Michael has been cut off there with his corps of the army. On the other hand, a Berlin Journal thus affirms, that news has been received of the taking of Schumla by the Russians, who are said to have purchased this victory with the loss of a considerable number of men, but to have found there a great quantity of provisions which proved a very welcome supply to the Russian army, which began to be in want. The second part of this piece of intelligence gives reason to doubt the authenticity of the first; for all the accounts from the principalities, and from Constantinople, which we have received for the last fortnight, agree in representing the Turkish troops at Schumla as being in a great want of provisions."

The *Sunday Times* of the 24th, says—

"From the East we have received no intelligence of importance since our last. It may be fairly concluded, from the long absence of official news, that all the reports of further success on the part of the Russians are mere inventions. The fall of Schumla has been announced in letters, but we give no credence to the statement. An event so important, whenever it occurs, will reach us in a shape which will make it impossible to be sceptical on the subject. All we at present know, is, that both parties were concentrating their forces, and that a great struggle was expected. The Turks, however anxious to conciliate England and France, are not disposed to make any concessions to Russia.

From the Constitutionnel of Friday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—The accounts from the theatre of war, which the Government has reserved itself the right of publishing, are all very favorable to the cause of the Turks, and inspire the Porte with fresh courage. According to the first Turkish bulletin, there was an action near Bazariduk with a division of Russian Cavalry, in which the latter had great difficulty in keeping the field. The following bulletins up to the 20th July, and which treat of two attempts, on the 15th and 20th, against Varna, which is defended by the Captain Picha, in which the Russians are stated to have been defeated, with great loss, and also to have suffered much at Widden, Rudschuk, Schumla, and Ghergese, have filled the people with enthusiasm, and rendered the general levy much more easy. Above 30,000 men have already inserted their names in the lists of Chosrou Pacha, and hundreds of artisans daily come to offer their services. Finally, it is believed that if the capital is menaced, the number of volunteers would amount to 200,000.

This letter goes on to state, that the Porte seems to regard the great trial yet to be made, and is apprehensive of the event. All the foreign officers from Schumla and elsewhere have been called to the capital, to form the new levies. The cutting off of the ears of prisoners, has been forbidden: they are dispersed through the provinces.—It was believed that the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt had both forbidden Ibrahim to leave the Morea, and that no Turkish Plenipotentiary would go to Corfu. Hussein Pacha has had difficulty in repressing the Janissary spirit among the troops at Schumla. He threatened a cavalry officer, after the affair of the 17th, who became irritated and fired a pistol at him. Hussein sprang upon him and killed him: and his regiment, which wished to avenge him, is said to have been cut to pieces. The Pacha of Iaktschi has lost his head, and the Pacha of Ibrail is in prison at Schumla.—It was reported that Evrenm was taken by the Russians.

SUMMARY.

The National Philanthropist has passed into the hands of its original proprietor, the Rev. William Collier who contemplates enlarging the sheet, and otherwise improving its character and appearance.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that in the custom-house measurement under the new Tariff, the list of woollen cloths, &c. and the fringes of shawls shall not be included.

Accounts from Upper Canada represent that a malignant fever now prevails in that province; particularly along the shores of Lake Ontario, which is very fatal, and has swept off numbers of its inhabitants.

George Robertson, Esq. has been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor of Kentucky.

Sir Joseph York maintains, not only that *Navarino* was an "untoward event," but that it is a *misnomer*—for no *Navy-rhino* (prize money) was obtained there.

The Duke of Wellington, prime minister, has had a most distracting affair with his royal highness, the duke of Clarence, lord high admiral, because that the latter has charged the enormous expences of his entertainments, fetes, parties on the water, &c. to the public, instead of paying them out of his own enormous allowances. "Base is the slave that pays!"—says the prince.

Capt. Booth, of the United States navy, though he had left the squadron on his return home, because of ill health, died in the Mediterranean, on the 26th July, and was interred at Gibraltar with distinguished honors. Two hundred men were detailed from the regiments, the band of the 28th ordered out, and the whole of the officers off duty requested to attend the funeral.

In Mr. Flint's history and geography of the western country, we meet with the following. After stating that ten miles a day was considered as good progress up the Mississippi, a little while ago, he says—"We have travelled ten days together between New Orleans and Louisville, more than a hundred miles in a day against the stream. The difficulty of ascending used to be the only one that was dreaded in the anticipation of a voyage of this kind. That difficulty has now disappeared, and the only one that remains, is to furnish money for the trip. Even the expenses, considering the luxury of the fare, and accommodation, is more moderate than could be expected. A family in Pittsburgh wishes to make a social visit to a kindred family on Red river. *The trip, as matters now stand, is but TWO THOUSAND MILES.* Servants, baggage, or 'plunder,' as the phrase is, the family and the family dog, cat, and parrot, all together, in twelve days they reach the point proposed. Even the return is but a short voyage. Surely we must resist strong temptations, if we do not become a social people. You are invited to a breakfast 70 miles distance. You go on board the passing steam-boat and are transported, during the night, so as to go out in the morning and reach your appointment. The day will probably come, when the inhabitants of the warm and sickly regions of the lower points on the Mississippi will take their periodical migrations to the north, with the geese and swans, and return to the south with them in the autumn."

The Hartford Times estimates the damage by the late freshet on Connecticut river at one million of dollars.

Messrs. Meryman and Gettings of Baltimore, advertise for sale in two provinces in Mexico, 48,000,000 acres of land.

An Editor of a newspaper in Illinois, fines his readers twelve and a half cents weekly, for delay in payment. How does he recover the penalty?

The Dean of Westminster has positively refused permission to erect a monument to Lord Byron in Westminster Abbey.

The ship Henry Clay has arrived at Baltimore with 150 Swiss passengers in a starving condition.

We have now in this country no fewer than three Quarterly Journals, one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and one in Charlestown. This is more than they have in Britain.

The anti-masonic excitement is said to be spreading into parts of Michigan territory.

Though the Emperor of Russia has consented to wave in the Mediterranean, the exercise of his rights as a belligerent, yet he has chosen to double his naval force in that sea.

A great portion of the potatoe and Indian corn crop, in the vicinity of Connecticut river, has been destroyed by the late inundation.

A church bell at Bernardstown, Ms. being cracked about the space of 8 inches, was lately restored to a clear and harmonious sound by cutting out a piece where it was cracked, so that the rough edges could not touch.

The system of telegraphs has arrived at such perfection in Bombay, that a communication may be made through a line of 500 miles in eight minutes.

The influence of the Erie canal is not confining itself to its immediate vicinity, but is extending itself through distant parts of the union. This fact was illustrated last week at our wharves. S. Thompson and Co. received by the Troy and Erie line of boats, and shipped the same

day, nine tons of merchandise, for a house at Little Rock, Arkansas territory. The time is perhaps not far distant when the region of the west will be supplied with goods by the Erie canal, Green Bay, and the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers. The present shipment will pass for its destination, by Lake Erie to Sandusky.

The venerable Charles Carroll completed his ninety first year on Saturday last.

A new literary periodical has appeared in Charleston, called the Southern Literary Gazette, to be published monthly.

In Scotland recently, a Mrs. Dewar and her two daughters gave a party on her hundredth birth-day. One of her daughters was 76 and the other 73. They earnestly hoped for the prolonged life of their mother, because they would be thought old when she was away.

CHARLES S. WALSH, esq. Secretary of Legation to the court of Spain, sailed from New-York for Havre on the 1st inst.

Graduates.—At the annual commencement of Harvard University, on the 27th ult. fifty-two young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts; the degree of master of arts was conferred upon twenty-six persons; and eight received that of doctor of medicine—and at the commencement of Dartmouth, on the 20th ult. the degree of A. B. was conferred on 14 young gentlemen; that of A. M. on 16, and that of M. D. on 11. Many distinguished citizens attended the ceremonies at both institutions.

Four Clergymen at Savannah, have made a very modest and respectful suggestion, that the practice of distributing scarfs, and gloves, &c. at funerals should be dispensed with, as often times falling "heavily upon

the widow and the orphan, contributing to increase their affliction, by entailing a debt upon them," &c. and to those who can afford such expenditures, they recommend that a like amount should be given "to one of the charitable institutions, which are so creditable to that city."

A translation of Sir Walter Scott's poem of the *Lady of the Lake*, into the Bohemian language, by a poet of the name of Celakowsky, has recently been published at Prague.

The largest merchant vessel ever built in this port, (Baltimore) the Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, but then 790 tons, built of live oak in the most substantial manner, and after a splendid model, was launched on Saturday the 13th inst. the anniversary of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, from the yard of Mr. James Beacham. She reached her destined element with that accuracy as to time and certainty and smoothness of movements, which belongs to all the operations of her distinguished and enterprising builder. Gentlemen who are judges, say she cannot have a superior, for materials, model, and workmanship.

REASON FOR EMIGRATING.—A Scotch gentleman, in the warmth of national veneration, was praising Scotland for the cheapness of provisions; a salmon might be bought for a saxonpence, and a dozen mackerel for twapence—"and pray sir" asked one of the listeners, "how come you to leave so cheap a country?" "In gude truth, mon," replied the Scotchman, "although fish is plentiful enough, the saxonpences are unco scarce."

HYMENIAL.

In Louisville, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. D. C. Banks, Mr. JOSEPH HARRIS, merchant of CINCINNATI, to Miss MARTHA ANN LAWLESS of this city.

At Cincinnati, on Thursday evening 25th by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Mr. HENRY VALLET to Miss SARAH JULIA CARLEY, all of this city.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

From the Saco Palladium.

LINES.

Give me a snug little farm, with
sufficient learning—a little wife that
can milk a cow, rock the cradle—that
can sleep all night and work all day,
that can discourse music on the cheer-
ful spinning wheel, and hang your
Greek and Latin. The present times
are too unnatural and luxurious.

Our ancestors lived on bread and broth,
And woo'd their healthy wives in homespun
cloth;

Our mothers nurtur'd to the nodding reel,
Gave all their daughters lessons on the
wheel,

Though spinning did not much reduce the
waist,

It made the food much sweeter to the taste;
They plied with honest zeal the mop and
broom,

And drove the shuttle tho' the noisy loom;
They never once complain'd as we do now,
We have no girls to cook, or milk the cow,
Each mother taught her red cheek'd son
and daughter

To bake and brew, and draw a pail of wa-
ter.

No daughter shun'd the wash tub, broom,
or pail,

To keep unsullied a long grown finger nail.
They sought no gaudy dress, no wasp like
form,

But ate to live, and worked to keep them
warm.

No idle youth, no tight lac'd mincing fair,
Became a living corpse for want of air,
No fidgets, faintings, fits, or frightfull blues—
No painful corns from wearing Chinese
shoes.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at
OXFORD, Butler County, Ohio, on
the 1st. day of October 1828—which
if not taken out before the 1st. day
of January 1829—will be sent to the
General Post Office, as dead Letters.

A

Annan John E.

B

Bradford Seely Bradford Saml. C.
Branen Jas. Jr. Bramlet George
Bard Laoma

C

Collins Joel Cathcart John 2
Coon Weighly Cline Susannah

D

Ducket Jno. R.

E

Earl James

F

Fulerton Jno. Foster Joseph W.
Focus Literary 2

G

Griffith John

H

Hastings Alex. Harten Joseph 2

I

Irwin William

J

Johnson Isaac

K

Kendall Thos. S. Kibby Millard

L

Lowe Ralph P. Lain George W.
Lowry Ira Longnecker Saml.

M

Moser Alex. Mc. Kasson James

P

Pricket Paul Pattison Jno. S.
Parsons John Philips Elizabeth

R

Reed James Riley William D.

S

Shepperd Lewis Spinning Chas. H.
Stout James Sampson Joseph
Stout Elisha Snivley Samuel
Smith William

W

Webb Peter

Y

York Joseph

MOSES CRUME, P. M.

PUBLISHED FROM THE SOCIETIES' PRESS

H. H. HARRISON, PR.